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LONDON:

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Price 3 d.

THE STATE OF THE WAR AND THE PEACE

~~The Second [illegible]~~
~~and Republick [illegible]~~
the States-General, desiring most earnestly that the Peace and general Tranquillity of all Europe, [illegible] can be more effectual for the establishment [illegible] procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the Spanish Succession; and, that the King of Great Britain and the States-General may obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects.

1712

Price 3d.

His Sacred Imperial Majesty, His Sacred and Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and the States-General, desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all Europe, *have judged, that nothing can be more effectual for the Establishment whereof, than the procuring an equitable and Reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the* Spanish *Succession; and that the King of* Great Britain *and the States-General, may obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects.*

In Purſuance of this Alliance the War was Proclaimed, and with these Views, was carried on to the Year 1706, the Annual [illegible] tion and [illegible] of this [illegible] to [illegible] lowing [illegible]

The

[illegible] in the Year

	l.	s.	d.
[illegible]	[illegible]494	02	10½
[illegible]	[illegible]066	13	10¼
[illegible]	[illegible]947	04	01½
[illegible]	[illegible]783	07	01
[illegible]	[illegible]529	08	10¼

[illegible] the Arms [illegible] Her Majesty, [illegible] Her Al[illegible] Victories [illegible] Years, especially in [illegible] 1706, that [illegible] this War [illegible] the above-[illegible] seem'd to have [illegible], and the Power [illegible] reduced to a just Bal-lance [illegible] the Ele-[illegible] the Name of the [illegible] a Trea-[illegible] was re-[illegible] The [illegible]

The Eſtimates of the [illegible] amounted to, in the Year

		l.	s.	d.
1707	—	6,[illegible]3	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]8	06	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]5	05	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	[illegible]8	16	[illegible]7¼

The Reader will obſerve, That the Charge of the Year 1707, was a [illegible] deal ſhort of Four Millions, [illegible] in the Year 1721, it [illegible] double that Sum [illegible] a Debt [illegible] Millions; yet [illegible] gland were under [illegible] that She was not able to raiſe above 2,500,000 *l.* [illegible] as were given for [illegible]

The Proportion [illegible] ſettled by England and [illegible] War of Flanders, [illegible] viz. England to furniſh [illegible] Five by Land, and Holland [illegible] Three; by Sea England was to furniſh Five Parts of Eight, and Holland the

other

other Three. The Quota's were thus ſettled by the late King *William*, as Mr. Secretary *Vernon* acquainted the Houſe of Commons, by his Order.

From the Year 1702 to 1711, * both incluſive, ſuch were the Deficiencies of the Allies, that *England* was oblig'd to furniſh above this Quota, the Sum of Twenty Millions.

The Princes of the Empire being requir'd to pay their Quota, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire, they alledg'd their Inability, by pleading, that their Men were already engag'd in the Servi[illegible]f *England*; ſo that all this while we actually paid thoſe Men, who were otherwiſe, by previous Contract, oblig'd to ſerve in the Common Cauſe: On the other ſide, the *Dutch* alledg'd, That they were under no other Obligation than to exert their Strength, *totis viribus*, and by conſequence, that they alone were the Judges how far it was proper or convenient for them to exert that Strength.

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* *Vide, Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons,* 1712.

It is to be obſerv'd, That *Great Britain* thus exceeded Her Proportion, tho' She neither did, nor was it poſſible for Her to gain any thing by a Land-War: At the ſame time the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which had made ſuch a prodigious Acquiſition as that of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, and ſeveral other Territories in the Empire; of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, &c. in *Italy*; which Countries were thought ſufficiently able [illegible] maintain 90,000 Men; and the *Dutch*, who had poſſeſs'd themſelves of *Flanders*, and receiv'd all Contributions to their own Uſe, were ſtill defective.

Great Britain then being burthen'd above Her natural Strength, and having Two hundred forty four thouſand and twenty Men in Pay, was fall'n under an immenſe Debt; the Annual Intereſt whereof amounted to Three Millions, for payment of which Intereſt the Nation labour'd under a general Exciſe, excepting Bread and Fleſh; the Duties apply'd in former times to the Support of the Government, and many more ſince laid, in the courſe of two long Wars, were alienated for the Payment of the aboveſaid Intereſt; ſo that the Taxes on Land and Malt, which every Body underſtood to be for extraordinary Uſes only, were now to be apply'd to the maintenance of ſuch Ships and Guards as ſhou'd be neceſſary, even in time of Peace, and are therefore, in effect, perpetual: (What would be our Reſource in caſe of new Wars, is dreadful to imagine;) whereas, if Peace had been made in 1706, at which time End propos'd by the Declaration of the War, was fully anſwer'd, and good Conditions offer'd, the Nation would have ſav'd above Thirty Two Millions.

Between the Years 1706 and 1712, we made ſome Conqueſts in *Flanders* and *Italy*: On the other hand we loſt two great Battles in *Spain*, the laſt of which was deciſive, for by the taking of our Troops at *Brihuega*, which caus'd the Rout of *Villa Vicioſa*, the War was in a manner extinguiſhed on that ſide;

ſo that the Affairs of the Confederacy in general, were in a worſe Situation in 1712, than they were in 1706.

Monſieur *Meſnager* was in *Holland* moſt part of the Years 1707 and 1708, and convers'd with ſeveral of the *Dutch* Miniſters, upon the Propoſals he brought with him from *France*, by the Connivance and with the Privity of the States-General; as Monſieur *Callieres* had formerly done in the Years 1695 and 1696. It is likewiſe notorious to the World, That when Articles of Peace were concerted at *Gertruydenburg*, thoſe Conferences were held by the *French* and *Dutch*, without the Intervention of the reſt of the Allies; for when the Imperial Plenipotentiary inſiſted, that he had a Right to be preſent, the *Dutch* refus'd to admit him; and when he complain'd to Prince *Eugene* of this Treatment, he receiv'd an Order from his Highneſs, to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſter, whoſe Miſtreſs, he ſaid, tho' She contributed more to the War than any of the Allies, did, however, reſign Her Self ſo entirely to the Widom of the States-General,

General, that She truſted them alone with that Preliminary Negotiation.

At this Time the *French* labour'd under great Difficulties, by reaſon of the Famine in their Country, and the Diſorder of their Finances, and therefore made conſiderable Offers; among others, to give up the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, as may be ſeen by the Printed Accounts of the Proceedings there. It is further to be obſerv'd, that whilſt this Treaty was on Foot, all Action in *Flanders* was ſuſpended.

In 1711, the *French* were recover'd from the Effects of the Famine; and the extraordinary Demand made by the Allies, that the *French* King ſhou'd himſelf make War upon his Grandſon, raiſed ſuch a Spirit of Reſentment and Indignation in his People, that they chearfully ſubmitted to the *Dixme Royal*, which alone cou'd retrieve the ill Condition of his Finances; and which the *French* Court, until that time, did not think ſafe to Impoſe on them; a general Belief did then prevail in the *French* Nation, that the Allies had no other View in inſiſting, that the King ſhould act ſo unnatural

natural a Part, but in order to break off the Treaty, and perpetuate the War.

The breaking off this Treaty was *indeed Fatal*, for it was ſoon follow'd by the Miſfortunes in *Spain*, which left King *Philip* entirely Maſter of that Monarchy.

In the ſame Year, *viz.* 1711. the Emperor *Joſeph* dy'd, the Hereditary Countries divolv'd on King *Charles*, the only ſurviving Prince of the Male Line of *Auſtria*, who was likewiſe choſen Emperor; upon which the King of *Pruſſia*, and other Princes of the Empire, the King of *Portugal*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, declar'd they would never conſent that the ſame Perſon ſhould be Emperor and King of *Spain*; the *Dutch* were likewiſe of this Sentiment, for when an Article was propos'd by *England* to be inſerted in the *Barrier-Treaty*, That no Peace ſhould be made 'till the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy was reduc'd to the Obedience of the *Auſtrian* Family; the States General ſtruck it out of the Counter Project, tho' agreed to by the Queen in Council, and ſtrongly recommended to my Lord *Townſend* by Mr. Secretary

Boyle: And that they have proceeded always upon this Maxim, appears from the following Clauſe of the 2d Partition-Treaty, enter'd into by King *William* and the States, on the 3d of *March*, 1700. viz. *That the Kingdom of* Spain *and the* Indies *ſhall never be United, nor belong to the Perſon of him who ſhall be Emperor, or King of the* Romans.

In Conformity to the Senſe of this Article, and to the univerſal Conſent of the Allies, *who would not, nor ever have yielded, that a King of* Spain *ſhould be Emperor of* Germany; Her late Majeſty wrote to the ſeveral Electors in favour of King *Charles*, in ſo ſtrong Terms, that he has ſince own'd Her Goodneſs in his behalf, as what was moſt Eſſential towards raiſing him to the Imperial Dignity.

The Campagne of 1711, paſs'd without any conſiderable Action, and the *Dutch* refus'd to contribute towards the Expence of Baracks and Forage; by which the Projects for Quartering the whole Confederate Horſe under the Cannon of the Frontier Towns, and making Incurſions from thence, into the Heart of *France*, during the Winter, as

well

well as opening the Campagne early in 1712, were intirely fruſtrated.

Things being in this Situation, that is to ſay, all Treaties for Peace being broke off, and the Meaſures that wou'd moſt probably have reduc'd the Enemy, meeting with Oppoſition from our Allies, Her Majeſty thought it proper not to refuſe a Paſſport, which the *French* King deſir'd for a Perſon whom he intended to ſend with Propoſals of Peace. The Paſſport was accordingly diſpatch'd, and Monſieur *Meſnager* came hither, Inveſted with the Character of Plenipotentiary, and with a Letter from the *French* King, acknowledging Her late Majeſty Queen of *Great Britain*; having, at the ſame time acquainted *the States General, that he did intend to addreſs himſelf to the Queen on that Subject.* Her Majeſty receiv'd that Perſon favourably, and order'd Her Miniſters to hear his Propoſals: In Obedience to her Orders they confer'd with him, and in ſome time General Articles were agreed to, by which the *French* King was oblig'd to give Satisfaction to all the Allies; the Points relating to *England*, were likewiſe adjuſted, and were to take Effect in caſe that Satiſfaction was given, and a General Peace concluded, not otherwiſe; for the late Queen was free from any Obligation whatſoever to the *French* King.

Purſuant to theſe Articles, which had been Communicated to the Confederates, conformable to the Grand Alliance, a Treaty was open'd at *Utrecht*, by their unanimous Conſent and Approbation, in *January*, 1712: And notwithſtanding the great Obſtructions given to it, was happily Concluded *March* 31, 1713.; all Care having been taken to prevent the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, that the Nature of the Caſe wou'd admit of, ſince there was but one Prince of the Male-Line of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, now alive, and that the Powers abovemention'd, had determin'd, that the *Spaniſh* Crown ſhould never be United to the *Imperial*, ſpeedy Meaſures were therefore taken for paſſing the Acts of Renunciation, which wou'd not have ſo eaſily been obtain'd, if King *Philip* had been in actual Poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Dauphin of

France; and the great Mortality among the Princes of that Houſe, gave juſt reaſon to apprehend that ſuch a thing might happen.

Whilſt this Treaty was depending, a Ceſſation of Arms was proclaim'd for two Months, as had been uſually practis'd in the like Caſes, leſt any Event of War might interrupt the Courſe of the Negotiation: But that even thoſe two Months might not be fruitleſs, the Queen inſiſted, and it was granted, that *Dunkirk* ſhould be immediately deliver'd into her Hands, the Demolition whereof being of great Importance to *England*. She had formerly propos'd *it might be made an Article of the Barrier Treaty; but the* Dutch *refus'd it*. Her Majeſty had all the reaſon in the World to ſecure this Point of *Dunkirk*, by a Treaty, ſince it was not to be obtain'd by Action; for in the compaſs of Fifteen Campaigns in the two laſt Wars, the States could never be prevail'd with to aſſiſt in any way towards the Siege of that Town, *alledging, it would be the Work of Two Years.*

The Peace of *Utrecht* may be ſaid to have been as general as any that was

ever

ever made, for all the Parties in the War Sign'd their Peace with *France* on the ſame Day, excepting the Emperor and the Empire.

Here it ſhould be obſerv'd, *That the Emperors of* Germany *have not made Peace at* Ryſwick, Nimeguen, *or any other Congreſs, at the ſame time with the reſt of their Allies*, leſt the Princes and States of the Empire, who, as Sovereigns, have a Right to aſſiſt at ſuch Conferences, ſhould, by that means, have an opportunity to juſtify their particular Claims: It has therefore been an Eſtabliſh'd Maxim of the Imperial Family to put off the Signing of their Treaties of *Peace* for ſome time, that the Members of the Empire may be under the neceſſity of ſubmitting their Pretentions to the *Imperial* Dyet, where the Emperor has more immediate Influence and Authority.

That this Peace was beneficial to *Great Britain*, will appear from the following Conſiderations;

Firſt, That ſeveral Advantages were obtain'd for this Nation above what had been ever ask'd before in our behalf, either at the *Hague*, or at *Gertruydenburg*, *viz.* * *Hudſon's Bay*, part of the Iſland of St. *Chriſtophers*, all *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadia*, with the City of *Port-Royal*, now call'd *Annapolis-Royal*, the Iſland of *Minorca*, the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, and the *Aſſiento* Trade. And to this, that more ample Proviſion hath been made for the Freedom, Rights, and Immunities of the *Britiſh* Subjects, than will be found in any former Treaty whatſoever.

Secondly, From the Increaſe of our Shipping, and the Improvements of our Trade, which will appear from the following Abſtract, faithfully collected out of the Publick Regiſters.

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* Note, *Treaty of* Breda, 1667, *Art.* 10. *Lord* Hollis *and Mr.* Coventry *yield up* Nova Scotia *to* France. *Treaty between* England *and* France, *for ſettling Peace in* America 1686, *Sign'd by the Lords* Sunderland *and* Godolphin, *yielded up* Newfoundland *and* Nova Scotia, *Art.* 4*th and* 5*th.*

Ships Outward Bound and Cleared from the ſeveral Ports of England.

For the Years	1710 Nº of Ships	1711 Nº of Ships	1712 Nº of Ships	1713 Nº of Ships	1714 Nº of Ships
Encreaſe of Shipping	[illegible]	3,759	4,267	5,807	6,614
Encreaſe of Shipping Ireland.	[illegible]	907	[illegible]	1,446	1,550

Exportation of Woollen Manufactures.

Species of Goods	Flannels, Perpets, Serges and Stuffs Exported from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1709.	Flannels, Perpets, Serges and Stuffs Exported from *Christmas* 1713 to *Christmas* 1714.	Enc. of the Year 1714 more than the Year 1709.
[illegible] and Stuffs	[illegible] Yards [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] Yards [illegible] 2,976,779	[illegible] Yards [illegible] 1,281,586

Lead Exported.

From *Christmas* 1709 to *Christmas* 1710			From *Christmas* 1713 to *Christmas* 1714		
Exported in English	Shipping	Foreign	Exported in English	Shipping	Foreign
Tun C qrs l.		Tun C qrs	Tun C qrs l.		Tun C qrs l.
[illegible]		[illegible] : 14 : 30	15,52[illegible]		[illegible] : 7 : 3 : 14

FISH.

The Amount of the Exportation of Fiſh for the Years 1709, 1710, and 1711.	For the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714	The Increaſe of the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, more than the Years 1709, 1710, and 1711
[illegible] Barrels.	319,296 Barrels.	169,782 Barrels.

[illegible] To this may be added the great Importation of Bullion into theſe Kingdoms, as well as the Rate of Exchange in our favour, ſince the laſt Peace; a particular Account whereof will be publiſh'd in a ſhort time.

By what has been already ſaid, it is believ'd the Reader is convinc'd it was abſolutely neceſſary for the *Britiſh* Nation to have Peace, and that the Terms of the Peace ſhe had, were advantageous to her Self and her Allies; who are ſo far convinc'd that the Ends of the Grand Alliance are anſwer'd, and the Power of their former Enemy brought within due Bounds, that they have no farther Apprehenſions from him, but think themſelves at liberty to conteſt with each other for Dominion.

The Satisfaction Her late Majeſty had in this Negotiation, has been ſignify'd in Speeches from the Throne to two Parliaments ſucceſſively; that thoſe two Parliaments approv'd all the Steps taken in it, will be ſeen by their Votes; and that the Opinion of their Repreſentatives was confirm'd and approv'd by the whole Nation, is evident from their ſeveral Addreſſes.

Here it is not improper to take Notice, that the Parliament declin'd entring into any Diſquiſition of the Treaties of *Ryſwick*,

Ryſwick and *[illegible]*, tho' *Hudſon's Bay* was given up by the [illegible] the Popiſh Religion [illegible] all its Privileges and [illegible] the *French* [illegible] their Troops, [illegible]

[illegible] the Laws of [illegible]gdom, the Power of making Peace and War is veſted in the Sovereign; [illegible] then the Command of the Sovereign, after mature Deliberation in Council, and I may add by the previous Conſent of Her Allies, follow'd by the Approbation of Two Parliaments, be not ſufficient Juſtification to Miniſters employ'd in a Treaty, acting againſt no known Law, nor charg'd with any Corruption, whoſe Life, whoſe Property is ſafe in *Great Britain*? And where are the Liberties of thoſe People, who, upon any Change of Adminiſtration, may be made a Sacrifice to private Reſentments?